Suffolk (mass:) Resolves.

# VIRGINIA GAZETTE,

OR

# NORFOLK

# THE INTELLIGENCER.

Do THOU Great LIBERTY! inspire our Souls.—And make OUR Lives, in THY Possession happy,—Or our Deaths GLORIOUS in THY JUST Defence!

From THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 29, to THURSDAY OCTOBER 6——1774. (No. 18.)

## A LETTER from a celebrated WRITER, on the pernicious Consequences of TEA; addressed to a LADY.

IF it had been my fortune to enjoy a greater share of wit, and a less portion of courage, I should hardly have encountered so formidable an enemy, with such great alliances, being so little supported as I am. To say the strength of my antagonist is founded in fancy and opinion, is acknowledging it is very strong; and if I were really inspired with the spirit of a Curtius, would my leaping into the gulph save my country?

Among the few plausible reasons I have heard in defence of tea, it is maintained with a serious air, by some persons who have made China voyages, that tea cures and prevents the scurvy; and I have also heard this observation ridiculed by others of at least as much experience.

Here it must be observed, that provisions are good and cheap in China, and the seamen generally leave Canton in vigorous health. I will not dispute however that sipping a warm liquid, may some times be of service to seamen whilst they eat salt provisions; but I rather apprehend these owe their health to rest, to sailing with a trade-wind; to rice and other kinds of farenaceous foods, and not to tea.

If tea would really prevent the scurvy in preference to all herbs of our own growth, it might be a very wise measure to send a quantity of it on board all his majesty's ships, especially in time of war. We have thousands, I might say millions, of tea-drinkers, who are of less consequence to the state, and less exposed to this complaint than our seamen: but who ever thought of this expedient for the service of the navy? On the contrary, vinegar is best calculated to temper the quality of salt beef, and to prevent the ordinary effects of the salt water air. If to this we add soops, dried fish, vegetables, and more farenaceous aliments than are in use, would they not answer better than tea?

The nations which never tasted the infusion of tea, are they more troubled with this malady, either by land or sea, than we are? If we, being islanders, are in general subject to this distemper, let us eat less animal food; we shall surely find better effects from vegetables, bread, milk, and cold water, these being good in their kind, than from tea. Besides, we often find that acids will prevent the scurvy; and sugar which is the concomitant of tea, is apt to produce it: this distemper is frequent among West-Indians, who are fond of sweet-meats; boys in grocers shops; and what is more remarkable, men who break sugar for the grocers, are observed to be more than commonly afflicted with the scurvy.

It is alledged by some ingenious gentlemen, that as warm liquids promote perspiration, which is more particularly necessary in bodies subject to the scurvy, the infusion of tea ought therefore to be recommended. This is as if a proper degree of perspiration could not be excited by warm clothing, exercise, wholsome meats and drinks. Or if it must be done by warm liquids, why not by the infusion of some of our own herbs which are really antiscorbutic. The relaxed habit which is brought on by drinking tea, enervating the powers of nature, and disabling her to throw off what is pernicious, does really cherish this distemper, instead of destroying it. They being much exposed to air, without proper exercise, as it obstructs the natural secretions, it will bring on the scurvy; and in most seasons of the year, our atmosphere is chiefly composed of watery particles.

You have seen how the hands of your women-washers are shriveled by hot-water; you feel how hot liquids give pain externally and internally, even when they do not scald; you are also sensible, when you go to routs, or to theatres, of the pernicious effects of hot airs to the lungs. And after all do you really imagine, that nature requires our drinking liquids even so warm as our blood? The Chinese, who live in a very hot climate, drink no liquor cold nor hot, it is only warm; but I suppose they would live longer if it was left in the state which nature provides it for them. Very hot, or very cold liquors taken as medicines, may produce effects, which, in the ordinary course of the animal operations, are not necessary: the same as things very hot, or very cold, in quality, are not therefore proper for common food. In Italy they often cure fevers with ice; and you may have heard some doctors say, that mustard is good in their hands, but not in common use: nay, I believe that tea, in the doctor's hands, may be sometimes used to more advantage than many drugs which load the shelves of apothecaries.

I suppose that more than three quarters of mankind drink no other liquor than water in its natural state. In very cold countries, in the height of winter, warm liquors may be sometimes necessary to relax; but even in such circumstances, in general I know that cold water is drank in small quantities, not only with safety, but it really invigorates much more than hot. Nature seems to point out to us, that liquors moderately cold are best; tho' the degree of cold which may be safe to use in a cold climate may be dangerous in a hot one; and so far we may account for the Chinese custom differing with the common practice in Europe. The peasant, whose life, in spite of the evils inseparable from poverty, is generally the longest, finds that cold water is the best remedy for fevers, agues, and many other disorders. Nature, indulgent to all created beings, seems to have provided this as a medicine, as well as a nutriment for all mankind, though some experience is necessary as to the manner of using it.

But if we mean what we say, whilst we fondly attempt to cure the scurvy by hot liquors, may we not die of weak nerves? I appeal to the memory and experience of every thinking person in this island, if they ever heard of any period, in which paralitic disorders, and those called nervous, prevailed so much as at this time. If such were not so prevalent when tea was not in use; and if these prevail most among people who constantly drink tea, may we not reasonably impute the misfortune, in a great measure to this drug?

We see, very clearly that many constitutions are so affected by tea, that it occasions instantaneous tremblings of the hands, as well as cholics and low spirits; and how must it disorder the finer parts of the frame, when there is such a visible effect.

I believe no body disputes that hot water relaxes, but every one is not aware that such relaxation rather confirms a scorbutic habit than cures it. If the powers of nature by which our food is digested, are weakened, will it not occasion an obstruction of the main springs on which the regular motion of the whole machine depends?

To what can we ascribe the numerous complaints which prevail? How many sweet creatures of your sex, languish with a weak digestion, low spirits, lassitudes, melancholy, and twenty disorders, which in spite of the faculty have yet no names, except the general one of nervous complaints? Let them change their diet, and among other articles leave off drinking tea, it is more than probable the greatest part of them will be restored to health.

Liquids drank hot, or even warm, especially in the evening, or near the time of rest, will in some constitutions, put the animal spirits into such an agitation as to prevent sleep. There is likewise a quality in the tea which prevents rest, at least to such as are not habituated to it, and some never can accommodate their constitutions to such usage. Agreeable to this experience, it is recommended to persons who are under a necessity of watching.

The reverend doctor Hales, who is well known in the learned world, and no less distinguished for his great humanity and concern for the welfare of mankind, has given me the account of an experiment which he tried with regard to the subject in question, as follows. "I put the thickest end of a small sucking pig's tail into "a cup of green tea, when the heat of it, by Farenheit's mercurial "Thermometer was 114 degrees above the freezing point, that is, "50 degrees hotter than the human blood, which is 64 degrees. "At this degree of heat the warmest tea is often drank, and yet "it scalded the skin so much, that in less than a minute the hair "slipt off easily."

"Then cutting the scalded part of the tail, which was about "an inch long, I put the same unscalded end of the tail into the "same tea when its heat was 94 degrees, or 30 degrees hotter than "our blood, viz. about half the heat of boiling water, which is 180 "degrees. Few people drink their tea cooler than the degree of "heat just mentioned, 30 degrees hotter than our blood, and yet "this also scalded the skin in a minute, insomuch that the hair "came off easily. From such experiments there is the utmost "reason to suspect that the frequent daily drinking of such hot li-"quor is hurtful, in which physicians generally agree in opinion."

I am not sure that this experiment of the pig's tail had any allusion to human flesh, or the hair of it to the coats of the stomach; but it seems to teach us that we depart from nature when we use hot liquors. Hot water gives a much quicker sensation than when it is only warm, and many are not contented unless the tea be as hot as they can well bear it.

Hot water is also very hurtful to the teeth. The Chinese do not drink their tea so hot as we do, and yet they have bad teeth. This cannot be ascribed entirely to sugar, for they use very little, as already observed: but we all know that hot or cold things which pain the teeth, destroy them also. If we drank less tea, and used gentle acids for the gums and teeth, particularly sour oranges, though we had a less number of French dentists, I fancy this essential part of beauty would be much better preserved.

The women in the united provinces who sip tea from morning till night, are also as remarkable for bad teeth. They also look pallid, and many are troubled with certain feminine disorders arising from a relaxed habit. The Portuguese ladies, on the other hand, entertain with sweet-meats, and yet they have very good teeth: but their food in general is more of the farinaceous and vegetable kind than ours. They also drink cold water instead of sipping hot, and never taste any fermented liquors; for these reasons the use of sugar, does not seem to be at all pernicious to them.

Much sugar taken in any shape is hurtful to young persons, particularly such as drink wine and malt liquors. After a plentiful meal of various foods, the use of it in tea, is apt to create unnatural fermentations; and its salts I believe often produce the scurvy as well as inflammatory disorders; yet adults, or those who chiefly drink cold water, may venture on it freely. If properly used I take it to be an excellent pectoral, and with regard to its effects on the constitution, will answer all the purposes of wine, spices, and rich fruits, whilst by means of its spirit a less quantity of animal food is necessary: thus it becomes productive of good or evil, as it is used with or without judgment and experience, but I shall say more of sugar hereafter, Farewel.

## From the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

The following is an Extract from the Minutes of the CONGRESS, now sitting at PHILADELPHIA.

By Order of the CONGRESS,

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

In CONGRESS, Saturday Sept. 17, 1774.

THE resolutions entered into by the delegates from the several towns and districts in the county of Suffolk, in the province of Massachusetts Bay, on Tuesday the 6th instant, and their address to his Excellency Governor Gage, dated the 9th instant, were laid before the Congress and are as follows.

At a meeting of the Delegates of every town and district in the county of Suffolk on Tuesday the 6th of September, at the house of Mr. Richard Woodward of Dedham, and by adjournment at the house of Mr.——Vose of Milton, on Friday the ninth instant. Joseph Palmer, Esq; being chosen Moderator and William Thompson, Esq; clerk, a committee was chosen to bring in a report to the convention, and the following being several times read, and put paragraph by paragraph, was unanimously voted, viz.

WHEREAS the power but not the justice, [illegible] but not the wisdom of Great-Britain, which of old persecuted, scourged and excited our fugitive parents from their native shores, now pursues us their guiltless children with unrelenting severity: And whereas, this then savage and uncultivated desart was purchased by the toil and treasure, or acquired by the blood and valour of those our venerable progenitors, to us they bequeathed the dear bought inheritance, to our care and protection they consigned it, and the most sacred obligations are upon us to transmit the glorious purchase, unfettered by power, unclogged with shackles, to our innocent and beloved offspring. On the fortitude, on the wisdom and on the exertions of this important day is suspended the fate of this new world and of unborn millions. If a boundless extent of continent swarming with millions will tamely submit to live, move and have their being at the arbitrary will of a licentious minister, they basely yield to voluntary slavery, and future generations shall load their memories with incessant execrations. On the other hand, if we arrest the hand which would ransack our pockets, if we disarm the parricide which points the dagger to our bosoms, if we nobly defeat that fatal edict which proclaims a power to frame laws for us in all cases whatsoever, thereby entailing the endless heirs, and their heirs for ever; if we successfully resist that unparalleled usurpation of unconstitutional power, whether our capital is robbed of the means of life; whereby the streets of Boston are thronged with military executioners, whereby our coasts are lined and harbours crowned with ships of war; whereby the charter of the colony, that sacred barrier against the encroachments of tyrany is mutilated and in effect annihilated; whereby a murderous law is framed to shelter villains from the hand of justice; whereby that unalienable and inestimable inheritance which we derived from nature, the constitution of Britain, and the privilege warranted to us in the charter of the province, is totally wrecked, annulled and vacated: posterity will acknowledge that virtue which preserved them free and happy; and while we enjoy the rewards and blessings of the faithful, the torrent of panegyrists will roll our reputations to the latest period, when the streams of time shall be absorbed in the abyss of eternity——Therefore we have resolved and do resolve.

1. That whereas his Majesty George the third is the rightful successor to the throne of Great-Britain, and justly entitled to the allegiance of the British realm, and, agreeable to compact, of the English colonies in America,——therefore, we the heirs and successors of the first planters of this colony do chearfully acknowledge the said George the third to be our rightful Sovereign, and that said covenant is the tenure and claim on which are founded our allegiance and submission.

2. That it is an indispensible duty which we owe to GOD, our country, ourselves and posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power to maintain, defend and preserve those civil and religious rights and liberties, for which many of our fathers fought, bled and died, and to hand them down entire to future generations.

3. That the late act of British Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boston, for altering the established form of government in this colony, and for screening the most flagitious violators of the laws of the province from a legal trial, are gross infractions of those rights to which we are justly entitled by the laws of nature, the British constitution, and the charter of the province.

4. That no obedience is due from this province to either or any part of the acts abovementioned, but that they be rejected as the attempts of a wicked administration to enslave America.

5. That so long as the Justices of our Superior Court of Judicature, Court of Assize, &c. and Inferior Court of Common Pleas in this county are appointed, or hold their places, by any other tenure than that which the charter and the laws of the province direct, they must be considered as under undue influence, and are therefore unconstitutional officers, and as such no regard ought to be paid to them by the people of this county.

6. That if the Justices of the Superior Court of Judicature, Assize, &c. Justices of the Court of Common Pleas, or of the General Sessions of the Peace, shall sit and act during their present disqualified state, this county will support and bear harmless all Sherriffs and their deputies, Constables, Jurors and other officers, who shall refuse to carry into execution the orders of said Court; and as far as possible to prevent the many inconveniences which must be occasioned by a suspension of the Courts of Justice, we do most earnestly recommend it to all creditors that they shew all reasonable and even generous forbearance to their debtors, and all debtors, to pay their just debts with all possible speed, and if any disputes relative to debts or trespasses shall arise which cannot be settled by the parties, we recommend it to them to submit all such causes to arbitration, and it is our opinion that the contending parties or either of them who shall refuse so to do, ought to be considered as co-operating with the enemies of this country.

7. That it be recommended to the collectors of taxes, constables and all other officers who have public monies in their hands to retain the same and not to make any payment thereof to the provincial county treasurer until the civil government of the province is placed upon a constitutional foundation, or until it shall otherwise be ordered by the proposed provincial Congress.

8 That the persons who have accepted seats at the Council Board, by virtue of a mandamus from the King, in conformity to the late act of the British Parliament, entitled an act for the regulating the government of the Massachusetts-Bay, have acted in direct violation of the duty they owe to their country, and have thereby given great and just offence to this people, therefore resolved, that this county do recomend it to all persons who have so highly offended, by accepting said departments, and have not already publickly resigned their seats at the Council-Board, to make public resignations of their places at said Board, on or before the 20th day of this instant, September; and that all persons refusing so to do, shall from and after said day, be considered by this county as obstinate and incorrigible enemies to this country.

9. That the informations begun and now carrying on upon Boston Neck, are justly alarming to this county, and give us reason to apprehend some hostile intention against that town, more especially as the Commander in Chief has in a very extraordinary manner removed the powder from the magazine at Charlestown, and

has also forbidden the keeper of the magazine at Boston, to deliver out to the owners the powder which they had lodged in said magazine.

10, That the late act of Parliament for establishing the Roman Catholic Religion and the French laws in that extensive country now called Canada, is dangerous in an extreme degree to the protestant religion and to the civil rights and liberties of all America; and therefore as men and protestant christians, we are indispensably obliged to take all proper measures for our security.

11. That whereas our enemies have flattered themselves that they shall make an easy prey of this numerous, brave and hardy people, from an apprehension that they are unacquainted with military discipline, we therefore for the honour, defence and security of this county and province advise, as it has been recommended to take away all commissions from the officers of the militia, that those who now hold commissions, or such other persons be elected in each town as officers in the militia, as shall be judged of sufficient capacity for that purpose, and who have evidenced themselves the inflexible friends to the rights of the people; and that the inhabitants of those towns and districts who are qualified, do use their utmost diligence to acquaint themselves with the art of war as soon as possible, and do for that purpose appear under arms at least once every week.

12. That during the present hostile appearances on the part of Great-Britain, notwithstanding the many insults and oppressions which we most sensibly resent, yet, nevertheless, from our affection to his Majesty, which we have at all times evidenced, we are determined to act merely upon the defensive, so long as such conduct may be vindicated by reason and the principles of self-preservation but no longer.

13. That as we understand it has been in contemplation to apprehend sundry persons of this county, who have rendered themselves conspicuous in contending for the violated rights and liberties of their countrymen, we do recommend, should such an audacious measure be put in practice, to seize and keep in safe custody, every servant of the present tyrannical and unconstitutional government throughout the county and province, until the persons so apprehended be liberated from the hands of our adversaries, and restored safe and uninjured to their respective friends and families.

14. That until our rights are fully restored to us, we will to the utmost of our power, and recommend the same to the other counties, with-hold all commercial intercourse with Great-Britain, Ireland and the West-Indies, and abstain from the consumption of British merchandize and manufactures, and especially of East-India Teas and piece goods, with such additions, alterations and exceptions only, as the Grand Congress of the colonies may agree to.

15. That under our present circumstances it is incumbent on us to encourage arts and manufactures among us by all means in our power, and that
be and hereby are appointed a Committee to consider of the best ways and means to promote and establish the same, and to report to this convention as soon as may be.

16. That the exigencies of our public affairs demand that a provincial Congress be called to concert such measures as may be adopted, and vigorously executed by the whole people; and we do recommend it to the several towns in this county, to chuse members for such a provincial Congress, to be holden at Concord on the second Tuesday of October next ensuing.

17. That this county confiding in the wisdom and integrity of the continental Congress, now sitting at Philadelphia, pay all due respect and submission to such measures as may be recommended by them to the colonies, for the restoration and establishment of our just rights, civil and religious, and for renewing that harmony and union between Great-Britain and the colonies so earnestly wished for by all good men.

18. That whereas the universal uneasiness which prevails among all orders of men, arising from the wicked and oppressive measures of the present administration, may influence some unthinking persons to commit outrages upon private property; we would heartily recommend to all persons of this community not to engage in any routs, riots or licentious attacks upon the properties of any person whatsoever, as being subversive of all order and government; but by a steady, manly, uniform and persevering opposition to convince our enemies that in a contest so important, in a cause so solemn, our conduct shall be such as to merit the approbation of the wise, and the admiration of the brave and free of every age and of every country.

19. That should our enemies by any sudden manœuvres, render it necessary to ask the aid and assistance of our brethren in the country, some one of the Committee of Correspondence, or a select man of such town or the town adjoining, where such hostilities shall commence, or shall be expected to commence, shall dispatch couriers with written messages to the select men or Committees of Correspondence of the several towns in the vicinity with a written account of such matter, who shall dispatch others to Committees more remote, until proper and sufficient assistance be obtained; and that the expence of said couriers be defrayed by the county, until it shall be otherwise ordered by the provincial Congress.

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Constantinople, June 3. It is reported that a revolt has happened in the army, which has cost the Aga of the Janissaries and his Lieutenant their lives.

LEGHORN, June 15. By several ships from Corsica we have received advice, that on the 30th ult. there had been an action in the Pieve of Niolo between the Banditti of Corsica and a provincial regiment in the service of France, in which the latter lost M. Gaffort their Colonel, and several other officers; and the Corsicans had afterwards defeated another body of the French at Campoloro.

ANCONA, June 16. They write from Ragusa, that the Pacha of Scutari having assembled 30,000 men, had attacked the Montenegrins in their own country; but that the latter received him so vigorously that he was repulsed and beaten, and with much difficulty escaped with part of his troops to Scutari.

HANOVER, July 10. General Conway arrived here a few days ago, and after holding several conferences with the Ministers of this Electorate, set out for Berlin, and from thence for Vienna. This journey occasions a number of conjectures; some persons pretend that it has relation to the affair of Dantzic.

## LONDON, July 19.

Yesterday there was a Levee at St. James.

On Thursday evening Capt. Fonareau (who sailed with Captain Cook two years since to make discoveries in the South Seas) arrived in town from Portsmouth; and it is said he has brought over a native of one of the new discovered Islands, who will in a short time be taken to St. James for his Majesty to view.

The order which was lately given for seizing all vessels within thirty leagues of New-England, New-York, Philadelphia, and Halifax, which had not proper debentures of their Cargo, has given great offence to the Dutch, who have made it known to our court by the Count Welderen's application to Lord North on the subject thereof, who replied, "that his Majesty was firmly resolved to support his prerogative as well in America and the East and West-Indies, as in Europe." This message the Mynheers have to comment upon.

When the last packet left Amsterdam, there was a report, that the Dutch Admiral, Van Reyter, in the East-Indies, had taken two French sloops of war, and carried them into Batavia, for assaulting and firing on the crew of the Princess of Orange, a Dutch East-Indiaman, at the mouth of Bengal River, in September last; that that complaint was made to the French commanding-Officer, but he delaying to give satisfaction, the Dutch officer went after and took them, till ample recompence is obtained.

Letters from Madrid give an account, that Prince Masserano is now considered there no longer a favourite to the King, as his very seldom consulted on affairs of state; which has given great pleasure to many of the grandees, who look upon him with a jealous eye. The letters farther add, that he was always against breaking with England; that it was now looked upon, that in a few weeks a war will break out between those two powers. The letters also add, that the French ambassador has been the principal cause of the King's late coolness to the Prince.

The City of London, it is said, have it now under consideration to allow the Dukes of Glocester and Cumberland a handsome sum yearly during their lives, if they will deign to accept it, as a small reward for their princely conduct.

Our correspondent at Dantzick has sent us the following memorial, which the Russian Minister Plenipotentiary, Count Golowkin, sent to a deputation of the magistrates there, previous to his leaving the city:

"My Imperial Mistress cannot, without the highest offence to her dignity, forbear the conduct of this city, which so obstinately avoids coming to an agreement with the Court of Berlin; and indeed, the city should long ago have been left to that fate which the so well deserved, by her indecent conduct, and by her ingratitude even against those powers to whom she owes her prosperity, who always protected her, and who even now interest themselves in her affairs.

"Her Imperial Majesty the Empress of Russia, finds herself by no means obliged to convince this city of her blindness and errors into which she is plunged by the wretched views of some evil councils, and who still strive to keep her in that blindness; it is sufficient when I say, that this city is totally mistaken in her hopes to make a figure of great importance in the world, under favouring a misunderstanding which she thinks to create among the great states of Europe in her behalf; and that she is totally deceived in expectation of finding the least shelter and protection, after the false and dangerous step she now takes, by not accepting the fair and equitable offers which are made to her.

"I speak now for the last time to the Dantzickers, and once more endeavour to conquer their blind and strong-headed notions; to which end I do now declare, that the resolution of my Court in this respect is by no means likely to undergo the least change; I therefore repeat, and (but for the last time!) propose a reconciliation according to the just and equitable principles of my Imperial Mistress as mediator.

"The Empress has well and maturely considered the division of interests between the King of Prussia her allied confederate, and a city which she protects, in order to bestow the justice due to each party; and found that the canal, or hornwasser in question, is digged in the ground which indisputably belongs to the Abbey of Olivia; which fact the contract between the city of Dantzick, and the Abbey of Olivia, sufficiently and emphatically expresses, and which no deduction of truth ever possibly can misrepresent; the King of Prussia now being the undisputed master of Olivia, and consequently of that canal.

"It is allowed the city was at an enormous expence in digging that canal; but is the right they can claim from the expences equal to the undoubted right of property which the King of Prussia has to the ground in which it is cut: Or, is it not sufficient, if an equitable compensation is made to the city for their expences? And if the King of Prussia generously acknowledges a right which derives from the expences the city was at, in digging a canal in his territory, should not the right of property with mere justice be acknowledged by the city?

"Upon that foundation are the disputes between the King of Prussia and this city grounded; let the world know it and judge; the former has an undoubted right of property, and the latter claims a right for the expences they had upon that property which is not their own; the former generously condescends to make a due and proper compensation for it, and to grant to the city an equal use of the port and Fubrwasser; and the latter most absurdly refuse to condescend even to the right deriving from the undoubted law of property.—Whose conduct is now blameable, but which is laudable?

But as the city, to her own destruction, continues to remain in obstinacy, I do declare herewith that my commission is at an end, as my Imperial Mistress gives up the protection hitherto granted to this city, leaves her to her own defence, and will hear nothing more of her affairs.

Dated DANTZICK,
June 25, 1774. (Signed)
COUNT IWAN GALLOWKIN,"

It is strongly reported in this City that the French have made great encroachments on the fishery at Newfoundland, and that one of our men of war stationed there fired upon three of their vessels, killed and wounded several of their hands, and disabled two of their ships, and that the French commander there has sent an account of this transaction to Paris; from which it is imagined that the fleet stationed there to protect the fishery will want a reinforcement of ships.

July 28. His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Capt. Edward Foy, of the Royal regiment of artillery, to be Lieutenant Governor of New-Hampshire.

July 29. Yesterday an express arrived at the Secretary of State's office, in Cleveland-row, with some interesting dispatches from the Porte: He was immediately conducted from thence by a messenger to the Earls of Rochford and Suffolk, who were then in conference with his Majesty at St. James.

Advices from the East-Indies gives a very unprosperous account of the Company's affairs. As Hyder Ally is again in arms, and destroying a number of States on the Malabar coast, and the Mahrattoes wasting the Provinces to the North and West, all external commerce, but that to Europe, must totally cease, and throw the ballance of trade so much against the Company, as to make it in a little time too ruinous to support.

Extract of a letter from Petersbugh, June 17.

"The late victories which have been obtained over the rebels of Jaick have not been so decisive as report has made them; and since the death of General Bibikow, the rebel chief Pugatscheffe has recovered great strength, fortified several places, and has gained over to his party great numbers of Tartars. It was generally thought that, at his last defeat, when he was obliged to fly to the woods for shelter, that he would never appear again in an active manner; but such an opinion has proved to be false. All the time it was imagined that he lay buried in fears and obscurity, he was busied in forming connections with the Tartar chiefs, &c. to support his cause; and it is strongly suspected that he has found means to make some propositions to the Ottoman Porte, and some movements of that part of the Turkish empire most contiguous to the seat of the rebellion give great credit to such a suspicion. The reports which have been circulated here of all the rebel forces being overcome, and Pugatscheffe being himself taken, originated entirely from the court, and are evidently intended to serve certain purposes; yet however fain the Russian ministry may seem to carry matters externally, nothing is more certain than that the greatest perplexity now exists. Pugatscheffe's rebellion still formidable, the rebellion in the Crimea still existing, little advantages gained in the Turkish, and the Imperial treasuries very near exhausted; added to these, the most violent oppositions reigns in the Imperial councils, where the most prevalent opinion is, that the war cannot, or ought not with any propriety, be carried on any farther; but the proposition of peace made by the Sublime Porte, should be accepted and complied with. Count Panin whose abilities and integrity are well known and reverenced, and who was dismissed some time since from his employ, and from court, (for holding an opinion, and strongly urging it, that the continuance of the war with the Turks was impolitic, and against the true interest of the Russian empire) is now recalled, and will very soon take again a supreme part in Administration. The Grand Duke and his Dutchess, we hear, intend paying a visit to the court of Vienna."

## SALEM, September 9.

Last Tuesday arrived here the ship Julius Cæsar, Charles Fea, master, from London, having on board 30 chests and three half chests of tea, the property of one Montgomery, of London, consigned to Messieurs Smith and Atkinson, Merchants, in Boston, who were equally surprised and offended at the consignment, it being entirely unknown to them before the ship's arrival; and they solemnly declare, that Mr. Montgomery, previous to this consignment, never had any intercourse or commercial correspondence with either of them. As soon as the committee of Correspondence here had made discovery of the tea, the master sent an express to Messrs. Smith and Atkinson; and the next morning Mr. Smith came to town, and frankly declared that the tea should not be landed, nor any duty paid on it here, if he could possibly prevent its being done. On Tuesday and Wednesday night the committee set guards in the ship.

On Thursday Messrs. Smith and Atkinson procured a vessel to take the tea on board and carry it to Halifax. And this morning at day-light, the tea was taken out, and put on board the vessel procured to receive it, in presence of the guard; who having taken the marks and numbers of the chests, found them to agree with the bill of lading and cocket. By seven o'clock the vessel with the tea on board got under sail, and before ten was out of the harbour with a fair wind.

Messrs. Smith and Atkinson, in the whole affair behaved like men of honour, and entirely to the satisfaction of the committee, having used their utmost endeavours to dispose of the tea in a manner the least exceptionable.

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## BOSTON, September 12.

On Friday last the Selectmen of Boston, waited on his Excellency General Gage, with the following address:

May it please your Excellency,

THE Selectmen of Boston, at the earnest desire of a Number of Gentlemen of the town and Country, again wait on your Excellency to acquaint you, that since our late Application, the Apprehensions of the people, not only of this but of the neighbouring Towns are greatly encreased by observing the designs of erecting a Fortress at the entrance of the Town; and of reducing this metropolis in other respects, to the state of a Garrison. This with Complaints lately made of Abuse from some of the Guards, posted in that Quarter, assaulting and forcibly detaining several Persons, who were peaceably passing in and out of the town, may discourage the market People from coming in with their provisions as usual, and oblige the inhabitants to abandon the town. This event we greatly deprecate, as it will produce miseries which may hurry the Province into acts of Desperation. We should therefore think ourselves happy if we could satisfy the People that your Excellency would suspend your present Design, and not to add to the distresses of the Inhabitants occasioned by the Port-Bill, that of garrisoning the Town.

JOHN SCOLLAY, Chairman of the Committee.

To which his Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:

GENTLEMEN,

WHEN you lately applied to me respecting my ordering some cannon to be placed at the entrance of this town, which you term the erecting a Fortress, I so fully expressed my sentiments, that I thought you were satisfied the People had nothing to fear from that measure; as no use could be made thereof, unless their hostile Proceedings should make it necessary; but as you have this Day acquainted me that their Fears are rather increased, I have thought proper to assure you that I have no Intention to prevent the free egress and regress of any Person to and from the Town or reducing it to the state of a garrison, neither shall I suffer any under my Command to injure the Person or Property of any of his Majesty's Subjects. But as it is my duty, so it shall be my Endeavour to preserve the Peace, and promote the happiness of every Individual. And I earnestly recommend to you, and every Inhabitant to cultivate the same spirit; and I heartily wish they may live quietly and happily in the Town.

THOS. GAGE.

Boston, Sep. 9th, 1774.

To the Gentlemen Selectmen of the Town of Boston.

The Hon. Jeremiah Powell, Esq; has refused to take the Oath requisite to qualify him for a Seat at the Council board.

Saturday came to Town from Salem, his Majesty's 59th Regiment; who are now encamped on the neck at the entrance of this Town.

Wednesday arrived the Diligence armed Schooner from London, but last from Halifax.

The same Day Capt. Perkins, arrived at Salem, from Baltimore, with 3000 Bushels of Grain, &c. for the industrious Poor of this Town.

Last Saturday se'nnight a great number of Persons, belonging to the Town of Cambridge, waited on Mr. Ebenezer Bradish, jun. Attorney at law, with the following declaration, drawn up and presented him by Dr. Watson, of that Town, viz.

"Mr. Bradish's declaration.——Whereas I have signed an address to Governor Hutchinson, which I now find disagreeable to my countrymen, and I now am sorry for it, and I now am willing to make this public recantation.—I do now solemnly declare, that I have not at any time taken any commission under the late acts of Parliament for altering the form of government, in the Province of Massachusetts-Bay, and that I will not at any time hereafter accept of any, and that I will not act in any shape under the aforesaid acts; and I also declare that I will see this declaration printed in the public news-papers, and that I will do all in my power for the good of the Province." EBEN. BRADISH, Jun.

## To the Committee of Mechanics of the City of NEW-YORK.

BOSTON, 8th Sep, 1774.

GENTLEMEN,

GENERAL GAGE being determined to cut off the Communication of this Town with the Country, by fortifying the sole Pass between them by land, has applied to several tradesmen in this town, and found none base enough to engage in so villainous an enterprize: And, it is now said, he intends to apply to New-York for Workmen, to complete his designs; our tradesmen therefore, apprehending that your zeal for the common safety is not less to be depended upon than their own, requested us to give you the earliest intimation of the matter, that you might take your measures accordingly.

We cannot entertain a doubt, but the tradesmen of New-York will treat an application of this kind, as it deserves. The subject is of the last importance; and for any one part of America to shew a readiness to comply with measures, destructive of any other part, will inevitably destroy that confidence so necessary to the common salvation.

We are, Gentlemen, your Friends
and Fellow Countrymen.
By order of the Committee,
John Warren, Chairman.

Upon which it was unanimously resolved, that the thanks of this Committee be returned to those worthy Mechanics (of this City) who have declined to aid or assist in the Erection of Fortifications on Boston Neck, which, when compleated, would probably be improved, to spill the blood of their Fellow Subjects, in the Massachusetts-Bay, cut off the Communication with the Country, whereby the Soldiery might be enabled to inflict on that Town all the Distresses of Famine, and reduce those brave and loyal People to Terms, degrading to human Nature, repugnant to Christianity, and which, perhaps might prove destructive of British and American Liberty.

# PHILADELPHIA Sept. 19

On Friday laſt the Honourable Delegates, now met in general Congreſs, were elegantly entertained by the gentlemen of this city. Having met at the city tavern about 3 o'clock, they were conducted from thence to the State Houſe by the Managers of the entertainment, where they were received by a very large company compoſed of the Clergy, ſuch genteel ſtrangers as happened to be in town, and a number of reſpectable citizens, making in the whole near 5000.—After dinner the following toaſts were drank, accompanied by muſic and a diſcharge of cannon.

1 The KING.
2 The QUEEN.
3 The Duke of Glouceſter.
4 The Prince of Wales and Royal Family.
5 Perpetual Union to the Colonies.
6 May the Colonies faithfully execute what the Congreſs ſhall wiſely Reſolve.
7 The much injured town of Boſton, and province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.
8 May Great-Britain be Juſt, and America free.
9 No unconſtitutional ſtanding Armies.
10 May the Cloud which hangs over Great-Britain and the Colonies, burſt only on the heads of the preſent Miniſtry.
11. May every American, hand down to poſterity pure and untainted the Liberty he has derived from his Anceſtors.
12 May no man enjoy Freedom, who has not Spirit to defend it.
13 May the perſecuted Genius of Liberty find a laſting aſylum in America.
14 May Britiſh Swords never be drawn in defence of tyranny.
15 The Arts and Manufactures of America.
16 Confuſion to the Authors of the Canada Bill.
17 The Liberty of the Preſs.
18 A Happy Reconciliation between Great-Britain and her Colonies, on a conſtitutional Ground.
19 The virtuous Few in both Houſes of Parliament.
20 The City of London.
21 Lord Chatham.
22 Lord Cambden.
23 Biſhop of St. Aſaph.
24 Duke of Richmond.
25 Sir George Saville.
26 Mr. Burke.
27 General Conway.
28 Mr. Dunning.
29 Mr. Sawbridge.
30 Dr. Franklin.
31 Mr. Dulany.

On Friday laſt came up, his Majeſty's ſhip Swan, Capt. Aſkew, and the Schooner Hope, Lieutenant Douglaſs, and brought in the ſhip Charming Sally. Capt. Hodge, from the Iſle of Sky, which he took in tow, 5 leagues W. by N. of the Capes, Capt. Hodge, ſpoke the following veſſels, viz. on the 6th ult. in lat. 40, long. 62, the ſloop William, Capt. Coffin, from Boſton for Plymouth in New-England: On the 18th, in lat. 39: 30, long. 65, Capt. Cowan, from New-York for London, out 10 days, all well, the ſame day he paſſed by a ſchooner, loaded with lumber, with a red ſtern, full of water, with her maſts ſtanding, rigging and ſails gone, and not a ſoul on board: On the 19th, in lat. 39: 22, long. 69, ſpoke the ſhip Nancy, Capt. Waterman, from Virginia for London, out 12 days: On the 21ſt. in lat. 39: 56, long. 69: 30, ſpoke Capt. Leitch. in in the ſhip Minerva, from Virginia for Glaſgow, out 7 days: On the 23d. in lat. 39: 58, long. 70, ſpoke Capt. Gibſon, from Virginia for Glaſgow, out 6 days, the ſame day, Capt. Ritchie, from Glaſgow for Virginia, out 6 weeks, all well; and on the 6th inſt. in lat. 37: 54, long. 74: 40, ſpoke Capt. Cook, in a ſloop from Salem for North-Carolina, out 3 days.

In CONGRESS, Thurſday, September 22, 1774.

RESOLVED,

THAT the Congreſs requeſt the Merchants and Others, in the ſeveral Colonies, not to ſend to Great Britain any Orders for Goods and to direct the execution of all Orders already ſent, to be delayed or ſuſpended, until the ſenſe of the Congreſs, on the means to be taken for the preſervation of the Liberties of America, is made public.

An Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

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# HAMPTON, September 29, 1774.

## INWARD ENTRY.

Sloop Speedwell, John Ardis from Antigua and Hiſpaniola; with Rum, Sugar, and Moloſſes.

Ship Catherine, James Patrick from Port Lewis, on Delaware; with 7000 Buſhels of Salt.

Schooner Minerva, Daniel Kehoe from Monſerrat; with Rum and Sugar.

Ship Elizabeth, Alexander Leitch from London; with European Goods; per ſeventeen Cocketts.

## CLEARED OUTWARD.

Brig Mary, William Leaycraft for Antigua, with Corn, Bread, Flour, Peaſe and Shingles.

Sloop Polly, Jacob Fox for New-York; with Hemp, Flour, Staves, and Sugar.

Sloop Porgey, Jeremiah Baſſett for Barbados; with Corn, and Staves.

Sloop Sally, Nicholas Albony for Antigua, with Corn, Staves, and Shingles.

Brig Lord Dunmore, John Baker for Nevis; with Corn; Peaſe, Staves and Flour.

Sloop Polly, Hillary Mordey for Barbados; with Corn and and Shingles.

Schooner Lively, Walter Gwyn for Maryland; with ſundry Packages of Britiſh dry Goods.

Brig Betſey and Molly, Thomas Calvert for Barbados; with Corn, Peaſe, Beef and Pork, Flour, Hams, Soap, Candles, Staves and Heading, Shingles, Plank, Scantling, and Tobacco.

Brig Douglaſs, Francis Ruſſel for Jamaica; with Staves, Plank Shingles and Scantling.

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# NORFOLK, October 6.

For the information of the Inhabitants of this luxuriant and extenſive Colony; the following relation of a number of Sheep having been Loſt, by inattention; requires notice, as a proper Breed of Sheep for Wool, as well as Food, is eagerly wiſhed for by every perſon who has the welfare of his Country at heart. AMICUS.

A FEW days ſince a conſiderable loſs was ſuſtained by a farmer at Weſtmead, a village in Cornwall, occaſioned by waſhing and clipping a flock of about 300 ſheep, and then turning them into a large paſture; the evening being cold, and the wind in the North, brought on a ſharp froſt, ſo that in the morning near 200 of ſheep were found dead, and the reſt ſeized with violent colds and numbneſs in their limbs.

By a late act of the Britiſh Parliament, the following Duties are to take Place at Quebec the 5th of April, 1775.

For every Gallon of Brandy, or other Spirits of the manufacture of Great-Britain, 6d. per Gallon.

Rum or Spirits from the Colonies, 9d. per Gallon.

Foreign Spirits from Great-Britain, 1s. per Gallon.

Rum or Spirits the produce or any Colony, not under the Dominion of Great-Britain, 1s. per Gallon.

Molaſſes imported in Ships belonging to Great-Britain, or the Province of Quebec, 3d.

Molaſſes imported in any other ſhips in which the ſame may be legally imported, 9d.

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NORTHAMPTON, September 26, 1774.

Mr. DUNCAN,

SIR,

THE CAUSE, which America in general is at preſent engaged in, is of too important a Nature to be ridiculed, Burleſqued or triffled with; It is, Sir, no leſs than Millions ſhall be free, or bend beneath the moſt abject Yoke of Slavery. No man that wiſhes well to his Country, his Liberty, or Property would heſitate A moment what Steps to take on the preſent occaſion. North-America in general has adopted Such Meaſures, as under providence promiſe faireſt for ſetting the controverſy between her and Great-Britain in the Cleareſt point of View, and perhaps reducing things to an Amicable Compromiſe. Conſidering then the matter in this light, I cannot help viewing any attempt to weaken or throw any Odium on the CAUSE, as highly reprehenſible. A DISCOURSE OF THREE OF THE MEMBERS AT THE CONGRESS inſerted in your GAZETTE of the 22 of September inſtant, Seems to me to have this tendency. If you did not deſign it as a piece of Ridicule, by giving it a place in your paper, you ſeem to approve of it: either Seems to be incompatible with the Views of a free Preſs in this Country, and totally ſo with the Motto you prefix to your paper, and, if I remember right, with the profeſſions you ſet out with.

It may be, Sir, perhaps in Some degree excuſable in the Minions of Power to throw Ridicule on A Meaſure, from the Subverſion of which they themſelves might expect to promote their own Venal Ends; but whether it may anſwer any purpoſe whatever to an American Printer, who may be totally dependent on this Country for A—Subſiſtence, who may perhaps expect to acquire a Settled permanent property in this Country, and wiſh to tranſmit the Same unincumbered and unclogged to his poſterity, exempted from every Arbitrary, Capricious, and Deſpotic taxation, I would Submit to Mr. DUNCAN himſelf, from his good Senſe and diſcretion, I would expect this Candid, this ingenuous Anſwer, "I confeſs I "have been wrong, I did not Conſider the matter in the light you "repreſent it, I am now Convinced Such a Conſtruction may be "put on it, but as it was far from my intention to give any Um-"brage, any kind of Offence in the publiſhing of that DISCOURSE, "I am extremely Sorry for giving it a place in my Paper, I ſhall "endeavour to profit in future by your Admonition, and be more "cautious about the merits and the tendency of what I inſert.

A conceſſion of this kind I am Convinced would apologize for you, Sir, with many whom I know to be a good deal irritated by the publication of that DISCOURSE, and unleſs you take Some Oppurtunity Similar to what is here recommended of attoning for your inadvertency, many of your Sub—on this Shore are determined to withdraw their Subſcriptions, and no longer encourage a man, who would by Ridiculing the moſt MERITORIOUS CAUSE, Sap the Merits of IT, and endeavour to reduce IT to a Nullity.

Sir, I am one among others that have taken extraordinary offence at the publication of that DISCOURSE. I think it injurious to the Country I live in, and from the poſſibility of its reaching the PIMPS of POWER, who, no doubt, would be glad to ſee the CAUSE Ridiculed, which the Americans are ſo Strenuouſly engaged in, would Conſtrue your publiſhing of it, (unnoticed, or uncenſured by the Community you belong to) as the ſtrongeſt preſumption of the indifference of Virginia as to the MAIN CAUSE, I therefore thought I would do no unacceptible Service to you, by giving you this intimation, while I ſtill maintained what I owe to the Duty of VIRGINIUS, and the Rights, Intereſts and Privileges of America, which I always Shall Support by every Method in my power, and which I would not heſitate a Moment to die in Defence of.

In expectation that you will Serioufly Conſider, and if you ſhall be of opinion that the Subject of this Letter deſerves notice, or produce any Conviction of the impropriety Complained of, that you may Correct any error inadvertence might have betrayed you into, and by ſo doing obviate every poſſible objection that may be thrown out againſt you for what I have mentioned, Or on any other Similar Occaſion hereafter, I Conclude,

SIR,
Your humble Servant,
VIRGINIUS.

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# TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above Letter contains a charge, to which I cannot with juſtice to the Buſineſs I profeſs give my aſſent, or plead guilty; as it animadverts on a dialogue in one of our late papers, which in the ſtricteſt point of view contains nothing intentionally ſerious. Even a wilful blunder will be forgiven from the merit of its cauſe? But to exclaim againſt a man who has the welfare of his country, and the colony he at preſent reſides and wiſhes to continue in much at heart? While he practiſes that plan of buſineſs which he has endeavoured to perform agreeable to his original plan? ſeems to him very harſh. —— In ſome things I ſtand corrected and with ſubmiſſion kiſs the rod, but can't help reflecting on the hardſhip that I as well as many of my brethren muſt bewail! that time, that unhappy ſeaſon; when the liberty of the preſs is at an end. A liberty deemed by the moſt diſcerning and ſenſible of mankind to be the great barrier againſt innovations or deſpotiſm: through it every man is at liberty to expreſs his ſentiments and inform his fellow men; if ſuch information does not amount to immediate perſonal reflections or high treaſon.

'Tis a ſubject which has long exerciſed the heads and hands of the ableſt authors: the reſult of all was, that to deprive mankind of that invaluable bleſſing, that ineſtimable privilege, would be an inlet to an arbitrary ſyſtem of government and pregnant with all its conſequent horrors.

Is it poſſible for the Publiſher of a periodical Paper to inſert a ſingle piece, however well wrote, without being cenſured by one, or being ridiculed by another? — His buſineſs is to pleaſe ſo far as he can.

The ſcheme of neutrality upon which I ſet out, has been invariably purſued, and ſtedfaſtly adhered to; and will be perſevered in.

I wiſh the country I live in as well as Virginius, and would exert my weak talents as far for its intereſt; could my humble endeavours contribute to the ſervice of my fellow citizens.

I am with the greateſt Reſpect,
Your humble Servant.
WILLIAM DUNCAN.

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THE ſubſcribers have juſt imported by the Bland, Captain Danby; and the Peter, Captain Lang: An extenſive aſſortment of European Goods, which they ſell on the loweſt Terms, for Ready Money.—— We have alſo Weſt-India RUM, and Muſcovado SUGAR, &c. for Sale.

LOGAN, GILMOUR, & Co.
Norfolk, October 5, 1774.

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WAS taken up in Norfolk County, a BULL unmarked, about two Months ago: any Perſon that can lay a juſt Claim, may have the ſaid Bull, upon paying as the Law directs by applying to the Subſcriber, near the Southern Branch, Norfolk County. He is poſted and appraiſed at One Pound, Six Shillings.

JOHN NASH.

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RICHMOND-TOWN, Auguſt 31, 1774.

RUN away, from the ſubſcriber, laſt night, an indented ſervant man, named DAVID ALEXIS, by trade a ſilverſmith; about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; he is a ſmall thin man, of a fair complexion, has long black hair, which he generally wears club'd or twiſted: had on a mix'd forreſt cloth coat, an old red waiſtcoat, and black velvet breeches; he is an artful cunning fellow, and endeavours to paſs as a ſoldier, deſerted from one of the regiments in Boſton; he came in laſt ſpring in the Brilliant, Capt. Miller, from London to York-river. Any perſon that will apprehend him, and ſecure him, ſo that I get him again, ſhall receive THREE POUNDS Reward, beſides what the law allows.

All maſters of veſſels, or others, are forewarn'd from taking him off the Continent, at their peril.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON.

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THE Subſcribers have lately arrived from Philadelphia, and have begun to carry on the Sail-Making Buſineſs in this Place, they promiſe themſelves encouragement, from their abilities to execute any Buſineſs they may be entruſted with, on as low terms as any in town. They can be recommended for diligence, ability, probity and diſpatch; by a Gentleman of a reſpectable character.

THOMAS STEWART.
JOSEPH MOULDER.

N. B. We carry on the Buſineſs at a Loft on Mr Jamieſon's Wharf, and will be found there, or at Mr. Eryan's, in Church-Street. 3 w.

NORFOLK, September 15, 1774.

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# FOR SALE,

THE SLOOP NONPAREIL, Burthen 3200 Buſhels; Built for private Uſe, and of an eaſy Draught of Water—Four Years Old, and well fited. For Terms, apply to

NICHOLAS B. SEABROOK.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

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# WANTED.

SEVERAL APPRENTICES for the Sea; about 14 or 15 years of Age: For Terms, apply to

ROBERT GILMOUR.

NORFOLK, SEPTEMBER 28, 1774.

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TO be Sold at VENDUE on TUESDAY the 4th of OCTOBER, by the Subſcriber: The SLOOP SPEEDWELL; burthen 3500 Buſhels or thereabouts. Credit will be given the Purchaſer Six Months, on giving Bond, with approved Security.

GEORGE KELLY, V. M.

NORFOLK, Sep. 29, 1774.

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York-Town, September 10, 1774.

PHILIP MILLS an indented ſervant, was ſent to Mr. George Kelly, at Norfolk, on Tueſday the 30th of Auguſt laſt, on the Subſcriber's buſineſs, and is not yet returned: As he received upwards of Seven Pounds on the Subſcriber's order, it is ſuppoſed he is gone off with the money. He is a Cabinet-Maker by trade, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, round ſhouldered, has a large noſe, brown Hair. On the fore-finger of his right-hand, is a large wart, and on one of his hips, a ſmall ſwelling about the ſize of a marble. His cloathing was a blue broad cloth coat, brown cloth veſt, and green cloth breetches. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant within 10 miles of Norfolk, and ſecures him in Norfolk gaol, ſhall receive Forty Shillings, and Five Pound if at any greater diſtance. Whoever takes him up, is deſired to ſecure what money he may have about him.

HENRY MANN.

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THE Subſcriber having advertiſed ſeveral times, for thoſe indebted to him, by Bond and open Accounts; to come and ſettle, but no notice has ever been taken of it. I therefore, for the laſt time, deſire all perſons indebted as above, not to fail coming, ſometime before the 16th inſtant; to ſettle with ROBERT FRY, as he's going to quit my buſineſs at the above time, and remove from NORFOLK. I cannot poſſibly carry on my buſineſs any longer, till I can collect money to pay my juſt debts; all perſons failing may depend, that I ſhall wait no longer, then the above time, but ſhall take the diſagreeable method, to have them collected by a Lawyer, who will have orders to ſue, as ſoon as courts are open.

WILLIAM SIMPSON.

NORFOLK, October 3, 1774.

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THE directors of the Light-Houſe, are deſirous to engage immediately with ſome perſon, to carry a quantity of ſtones, from Cape Henry to the place whereon the Light-Houſe is to be fixed, about a mile and a half diſtance.

BASSETT MOSELEY.

NORFOLK, OCTOBER 4, 1774.

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## Wants Employment.

A Young Man who can be well recommended; for diligence, honeſty, and ſobriety; able to keep Store, or Books of any kind; will engage for One or Two years.——Thoſe wanting, may apply to the Printer.

Norfolk, October 6, 1774.

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THE Subſcriber has for Sale, ſome exceeding good red Port Wine in Caſks; containing 6 dozen Bottles each; which he will diſpoſe of on very reaſonable Terms, for Caſh or on ſhort Credit.

WILLIAM CALDERHEAD.

Norfolk, October 4th, 1774.

## POETRY.

THE PORTSMOUTH RACES are begun,
From far and near the People come;
To see the nimble Horses run.

Ne'er fear my Friends? You'll get Places,
There'll be rare fun, at those Races;
Thompsons, Tankards, and Lillo's Stage,
Are ready for Ranks of every Age.

Mount up ye Fair, richly attir'd,
There, you'll certainly be admir'd;
The Fair's plac'd; rude Boreas rails,
It fawns aloft their dangling Tails.

The Ladies Legs, from thence display'd,
The Wives, Widows, Miss puss, and Maid,
We all was prepar'd for the Sight;
The best Fun Jack, was in the Night.

For either Miss, might have engage,
The Spark she chose of any Age;
Faith Jack they were sweet as Honey,
To the Lad, that gave them MONEY.

They'd give their loving Spark a hunch,
Dear Youth, go fetch us, Grog or Punch;
Bread, ham, and Cake is not amiss,
Your reward is, a gentle Kiss.

Bread, ham, and Cake does soon appear,
There's to you Love, come drink my Dear;
In intervals between each Heat,
The Ladies often would retreat.

The long white Sacques you might behold,
Sweeping the Ground, like Fields of Old;
Bucks from each Town, Bourough and City,
Elate with Wine, appear quite witt'y.

A hopefull sett of powder'd Beaus,
Throughout the Circle may be chose;
Alsop they cry hath Won each Heat,
D——n her, she has poor Pirate beat!

I'd have betted on her, by Gar,
But thought Pirate would beat a Mare;
Drinking, Swearing, Fighting, Bawling,
Knocking down, and Children squawling.

I ne'er beheld such a squabling bout,
At any Place, but PORTSMOUTH Rout;
Ye Clowns, and Cits, gay Belles, and Beaus,
Take care do'nt Incommode your Cloaths.

Why will ye, Bett high at this Race,
Ah, consider your Country's Case;
Come rouze my Friends, think of her Woe,
Reserve your Cash, for them you Owe?

Live frugal, and get clear of Debts,
Defraud not your Credit'rs, by Betts;
Prudence and form now's laid a-side,
Pleasure is chosen for a Guide.

The Moral of the whole is this,
Some guide to Pleasure, some to Bliss.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

COFFEE to be Sold CHEAP for CASH, or on Short CREDIT, by

HARMANSON and HARVEY,

NORFOLK, September 1st, 1774.

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PAINTING, CARVING, and GILDING, of SHIPPING in the LONDON TASTE, executed in the neatest Manner by the subscriber:

SUCH as Ships Heads, Taffarells, quarter-pieces and Badges.——Gentlemen who are pleased to Favour him with their Commands, may depend on the greatest Punctuality and Dispatch.——All sorts of ornamental Embellishments in Painting, will be done in the most approved Taste.

Colonel VEAL's Wharf, Portsmouth, July 27, 1774. } THOMAS MASON, from London.

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JAMES HALDANE,

COPPER-SMITH, and BRASS FOUNDER,
in CHURCH STREET near the CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Continues to carry on his BUSINESS as Usual.

MAKES and Sells all sorts of Copper Work, viz. Stills, Brewing Coppers, Sugar Boilers, Fullers, and Hatters Coppers, Brass MILL Work, Caputhin Plate-Warmers, Tea-Kitchins, all sorts of Ship, Fish, and Wash Kettles, Stew Pans, Dutch Ovens, Tea Kettles, Sauce Pans, Coffee and Chocolate Pots, &c. at the most Reasonable Rates; He gives the best Prices, for Old Copper, Brass, Pewter or Lead.

Those who are so obliging as favour me with their employ in the mending or tinning Old Work, may depend on having them soon done, and in the neatest and compleatest manner.

JAMES HALDANE

N. B. He makes and mends all Sorts of Pewter Worms for Stills, &c. and Plummers Work, such as Leaden Cisterns for catching Rain Water; Ship and House Work, &c. &c.

Norfolk, August 16, 1774.

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IMPORTED in the last Ships from BRITAIN, and to be sold by the Subscriber at Captain FRANCIS PEART'S: Fine and Coarse HATS, Broad CLOTHS, white and coloured FUSTIANS, JENNETS Shapes for VESTS and BREETCHES; Silk and Thread STOCKINGS, also, Mens SHOES.

JOHN PEW.

NORFOLK, Sep. 14, 1774.

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# WOOLLENS.

The Subscriber has just received in, per the KINGSTON Packet, Captain JOSEPH TURNER from HULL. A large Assortment of Coarse WOOLLENS, viz.

SIX QUARTER Cloths with necessary Trimmings: and other small Packages (value about 40l. sterl. each.) Consisting of Coarse Duffels, Frizes, Fearnoughts, Half Thicks, Bearskins, KENDAL Cottons, Negro Blanketing, Bed Blankets, White Plading, Ruggs of different Kinds and other Goods, which he will sell reasonable for Cash or short Credit.

JOHN STONEY.

N. B. He has likewise for sale, Seine Twine, flat and square Bar Iron, West-India Rum, Lead-shot; Coals in said vessel, &c.

Norfolk, September 14, 1774.

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THE Subscriber at his Manufactory, or at his Store in Church-Street, Continues to make and sell all sorts of Candles and Soap, at the lowest Prices.——He is willing upon having a moderate Allowance for Trouble, to manufacture Tallow for any Gentleman or Family, who may have a Quantity for that Purpose: the Terms will be easy—those may apply as above,

MORTO BRIEN.

N. B. Without Flattery, he can assure the Public in general, that he is fully qualified to do any Piece of Work, in the Way he professes; as such he has been known by many Gentlemen who have been so good as to Favour him with Employment.

NORFOLK SEPTEMBER 14, 1774.

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I DO hereby give Notice, that the Partnership of HARGRAVES & ORANGE is Dissolved by mutual Agreement: Mr. HARGRAVE having purchased my Part of the Stock, has taken the Whole on himself.

Those who have any Demands against said Concern, are desired to apply to Mr. HARGRAVE.

WILLIAM ORANGE.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

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ANY Person that wants BILLIARD BALLS of any Size, may have them, or old ones turned over, by applying to

HARDRESS WALLER, Church-Street.

Norfolk, September 13th, 1774.

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## FIFTY POUNDS REWARD.

WHEREAS on the 19th of June last past, a certain JOSEPH THORP was entrusted with a considerable sum, of Half Johannes, of nine penny weight, to be delivered by him at QUEBEC; and as he has not yet made his appearance there, with other suspicious circumstances, it is apprehended he is gone off with the money. He is a native of ENGLAND, about six feet high, swarthy complexion, very dark keen eyes, and pitted with the small pox; of a slender make, stoops as he walks, talks rather slow, with some small impediment in his speech. He lived some time in BOSTON, from whence he removed to QUEBEC, assuming the character of a merchant in both places; he was also once in trade in NEW-CASTLE, VIRGINIA, and has a brother settled there. It is believed he went on board Captain JOHN F. PRUYM, for ALBANY, and took with him a blue casimir, and a dark brown cloth suit of cloaths.

Whoever secures the said JOSEPH THORP in any of his Majesty's gaols on this continent, shall be entitled to ten per cent. on the sum recovered, and the above reward of Fifty Pounds when convicted. Apply to CURSON and SETON of NEW-YORK; JOSEPH WHARTON, junr. of Philadelphia; ROBERT CHRISTIE, of Baltimore; JAMES GIBSON, and Co. Virginia; JOHN BONDFIELD of Quebec; MELATIAH BOURNE, or JOHN ROWE of Boston. It is requested of those who may have seen this JOSEPH THORP, since the 19th of June last past, or know any thing of the rout he has taken, that they convey the most early intelligence thereof to any of the above persons; or GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH, in Norfolk; the Favor will be gratefully acknowledged.

*** All Masters of vessels are forewarned from taking him of the Continent.

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THIS is to give notice, that WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, MASTER of a Vessel called the DOVE, in Pasquotank river has gone off with POLLY GRIFFIN, wife to the subscriber, milnwright in Pasquotank county, North-Carolina; they have already run me in debt, about one hundred pounds in Pasquotank. I therefore, desire and forbid any person, or persons, to give the said WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, any credit on my account, as no payment will ever be made by me. Whoever will apprehend and secure the said WILLIAM BROOK COTTON, and POLLY GRIFFIN, shall have a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, North-Carolina Money.

JOHN GRIFFIN.

N. B. It is desir'd of any, who may apprehend the said couple; to secure what money or goods they may have about them, as I have the said WILLIAM BROOK COTTON's Bond for Five-hundred Pounds. I also forbid all persons, to harbour or lodge them.

J. G.

September 22. 1774.

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For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.

THE New Ship POLLY, RALPH ELLIOT Master; Burthen about Five Hundred Hogsheads. —— For terms apply to Captain ELLIOT, or

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

NORFOLK, September 20, 1774.

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FOR CHARTER,

to any part of Europe, or the West-Indies; the Snow HARTLEY, EDWARD FOSTER MASTER; burthen Four-hundred & Twenty-Hhd's, or Ten thousand Bushells. For terms apply to

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.

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For LIVERPOOL, the BRIG MOLLY, JOHN COLLINS, MASTER;

will sail in a month—can take in (besides what's already engaged) about fifty Hhds. of tobacco, on liberty of Consignment. For terms, apply to

GREENWOOD, RISTON, & MARSH.

Norfolk, September 6, 1774.

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THE SLOOP POLLY,

JACOB FOX, Master;

ESTABLISHED as a PACKE to go constantly between this Place and NEW-YORK; has exceeding good Accommodation for PASSENGERS, and will carry them upon very moderate Terms.

Any Gentlemen having GOODS to ship, by directing them to the Subscriber, may depend on the greatest Care being taken of them; and should the Vessel not be here when they arrive, they will be landed without any Expence to the Proprietor (Grain excepted;) He proposes taking a very low Freight.

THOMAS HEPBURN.

NORFOLK, June 30, 1774.

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FOR SALE.

CHOICE NEW CASTLE COALS on board the Brigantine COUNTESS, JOHN SMITH Master, lying off the County Wharf, at One Shilling per Bushel. Apply to the Captain on board, or at Mr. JOHN BROWN's Store.

JOHN SMITH.

N. B. A good Price will be allowed for White and Red Oak Hhd. Staves of the following Dimensions; 3 feet 6 Inches long, 3-1 half Inches wide, and 3-4ths of an Inch thick on the Heart Edge, delivered on Board said Vessel.

Norfolk, September 5th, 1774.

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THE Subscribers have for Sale, barrelled Pork and Beef, West-India and Northward Rum, Coffee, Pimento, Cotton on the Seed, and a quantity of choice new Butter just come to hand.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

Norfolk, September 20, 1774.

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ALL Persons indebted to the late Captain JAMES PATTERSON, are desired to make immediate Payment to the Subscribers.

JAMES MARSDEN, } Admihistrators.
JAMES MAXWEL, }

NORFOLK, Sep. 29, 1774.

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WHEREAS the partnership of BEGG, and ALLASON, dissolves the first of October; all persons who have any demands against them are desired to bring in their accounts that they may be settled; and those who are indebted to the Concern, are requested to make speedy Payment.

JOHN BEGG
JOHN ALLASON

Norfolk September 7th, 1774.

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HAVING taken Mr. Foushee into Partnership the 20th of April last; we are very desirous to settle our old Concern. We therefore beg, that those indebted will either discharge their Accounts or give bond.———Mr. Andrew Martin will call on them for that purpose; and as we have already given great Indulgence, we hope our friends will comply with this reasonable Request.

RAMSAY & TAYLOR.

Norfolk, August 30th, 1774.

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NORFOLK: Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN and Co. by whom Advertisements, Essays, and Articles of News from VIRGINIA, NORTH-CAROLINA, and MARYLAND, will be gratefully Received, and duly Inserted.—Advertisements, of a moderate Length, for 3s. the first time, and 2 s. each time after.—Price of the PAPER, 12 s. 6 d. per Annum.